FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

ALL NEW THIS TIME!!

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

DESIRABLE GOODS,

Selected for the Retail Trade, embracing a general variety too tedious to enumerate. Those in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the Old Stand on Person Street.

P. TAYLOR.

September 9, 1843. 71-3m

Fahnstock's and Comstock's

VERMIFUGE,

For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.

September 11, 1843. 71tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends leaving for the North in a few days. Any person wishing a good situation to practice Medicine, can now take his place. He has a good assortment of Medicines on hand, purchased with great care in New York last Spring, that he will dispose of at cost. Farther information may be had by addressing the Subscriber (post paid) at Asheborough, N. C.

B. H. WHITNEY.

September 9, 1843. 71-3w

HEAD QUARTERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Attention! 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia!

YOU are hereby ordered to Parade at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville on Friday the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Parade. The Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers, will appear on Thursday the 28th instant, at the Court House, at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, to drill.

By order of the Col. Commandant.

E. FULLER, *Adjutant.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1843. 71-2w

G. & H. McMILLAN

HAVE just received from New York, a general assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are: Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; English and Domestic Prints; Linens, Lawns, and Diapers, plain black and blue-black Silks; blue-black figured do.; Kentucky Jeans; Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Muslin Edging and Inserting; thread Edging; Florence, Braid and Shell Bonnets; Misses do.; 20 cases Hats; 2,300 pairs Shoes, assorted; with many other goods.

September 6, 1843. 70-4w

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, AND GROCERIES,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

September 5, 1843. 70-6w

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving a Fresh Supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, among which may be found the following articles, viz:—

30 pieces fine and common blue, black, green, mixed and drab Cloths,
76 ps. Cassimeres, Sattinets and Kentucky Jeans,
51 ps. black and colored French and English Merinos,
16 ps. blk and col'd Alpacas, some very pretty,
900 ps. English, French and American Prints,
240 ps. Bleached Shirtings,
80 ps. Tickings and Drillings,
60 ps. scarlet, white, green and yellow Flannels,
50 ps. Padding, Canvass and Buckram,
115 ps. Muslins and Cambrics, of various kinds,
70 ps. Apron Checks and colored Cambrics,
500 doz. Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spool Cotton,
150 lbs. Patent Thread, 40 lbs. do. Cotton Balls,
82 ps. Silk Handkerchiefs, some very good,
300 do. Cotton ditto,
900 gross Lasting, Metal, and other Buttons,
500 dozen Tuck, Side & Pocket Combs, assorted,
70 dozen Cotton Hose, assorted,
60 cases black and white Fur Hats,
10 dozen fine Fur Caps, Cloth and Seal ditto,
75 dozen Florence, Straw, Shell and Cyprus Bonnets,
520 Blankets, assorted,
42 ps. Kerseys,
2500 pairs Shoes, assorted.

—ALSO—

Bombazines; Muslin-de-Lains; Pilot and Beaver Cloths; Merino Cassimeres; black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Ginghams; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambric; black, blue-black, and fig'd Silks; Challys; Sewing Silk and Twist; Silk and Cotton Velvets; Serges; Coat Cords and Bindings; Cap, Bonnet, and Neck Ribbons; Kid and Silk Gloves; Hoskin and Woollen ditto; Wrought Collars; fine Cardinals; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Muslin Trimmings; Cruels; Fancy Soaps; Cologne and Lavender; Worsted and Silk Shawls in great variety; Umbrellas and Parasols; fine and common Brown Shirtings; black Satin Vestings; fine and common Worsted ditto; Pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; Cut Tacks; Collins' and King's Axes; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Hair Brushes; fancy Work Bags; mixed Pins; Silver Thimbles; Pongees; Dimitys; white and col'd Satins; Bishop Lawns; Silk Fringes; Elastic Braces; Tarlton Muslin; Black Crapes; Fillet Veils; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Table Diapers; Bird-eye and Russia ditto; Dimity Collars; Turkey Yarn; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Musquito Netting, &c. &c.

As the above Goods were selected with much care, and bought mostly for Cash, they will be sold at the lowest market prices for Cash or undoubted Notes.

Fayetteville, August 5, 1843. 70-8w

PERFUMERY, &c.

FRENCH Essences, for the handkerchief, Cologne Water, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Powder, Pearl Powder, Otto of Rose, old Brown Windsor Soap, and Anodyne Shaving Cream, Pink Saucers, Cold Cream, Indelible Ink, &c. &c., for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 5, 1843. 70tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to trust my wife REBECCA on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting; she having, without any just cause, deserted my bed and board. And I do further caution all persons, who may harbor the said Rebecca Mask, or give her employment, that I shall enforce my rights as a husband against them.

WILLIAM D. MASK.

Montgomery County, Aug. 18, 1843. 68-6w

MUSTARD SEED, Ground Mustard, Ginger Root, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Russia Isinglass, Nutmegs, Cayenne Pepper, Essence Lemon, and Rose Water, for sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.

☞ A Superior article of LEMON SYRUP. Price 50 cts. per bottle. S. J. H.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH supply just received, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

TO PHYSICIANS.

TARTAR EMETIC, Quinine, English Calomel, Iodine, Sulph. Morphine, Veratrine, Ol. Croton, Strychnine, Opium, Hydriod Potash, Ipecac, Jalap, Rhei, assorted Vials, Sarsaparilla Root, Evans's Lancets, &c. &c., together with a complete assortment of Medicines, Chemicals and Pharmaceutical preparations, as Medicinal Syrups and Tinctures, Emp. Lytta, Blue Pill Mass, Dover's Powder, &c. &c. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Nov. 22. 68-tf

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME!

50,000 Dollars!! 25,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 49, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 23, 1843.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	1 Prize of			$2,425
1 do	25,000	50 Prizes of			1,000
1 do	15,000	100	do		500
1 do	10,000	63	do		400
1 do	5,000	63	do		200
1 do	3,000	63	do		150
	&c.		&c.		&c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Whole Tickets $15. Halves $7 50, Quarters $3 75, Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets $200 00
Ditto ditto 25 half do 100 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarter do 50 00
Ditto ditto 25 eighth do 25 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 50 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 30, 1843.

Fourteen Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of			$1,995
1 do	10,000	2 Prizes of			1,500
1 do	5,000	30	do		1,000
1 do	3,500	50	do		250
1 do	3,000	75	do		200
1 do	2,500		&c.		&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 quarter ditto 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

August 19, 1843. 68-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

BENEFITS OF A NATIONAL BANK.

When the Jackson Van Buren Democrats put down the late United States Bank, they destroyed along with the institution itself, the safest and soundest currency which the nation in its wisdom could devise or with which any country was ever blessed. This truth is abundantly attested by the several facts clearly set forth in the subjoined highly interesting and instructive article from the Memphis [Tenn.] Eagle, tracing minutely the history of the two Banks of the United States, as connected with the price of Cotton.

No other proof is needed in addition to that contained in this article to show that to the want of a sound currency is attributable the derangement & decline of our commerce, and that a remedy for the cure of the evil may be had by going back to a good old fashioned *National Bank*—such an one as was established by the father of our country, the great Washington, and which was sustained by the virtuous Madison: the utility of which to the government, and its almost indispensable use to our commerce and the convenience of the people, the experience of its benefits for 40 years has very decidedly demonstrated.

Doubtless it was in view of the above facts that the observation was recently indulged by one, in reference to the opponents of the Bank, that although claiming to be Jeffersonian democrats, which is in *name only*, and in practice they are *anti-Washingtonians*, and in power despoilers of good Government.—*Danville Reporter.*

FROM THE MEMPHIS (TENN.) EAGLE.

We refer our Cotton Planters to the following tables of the prices of Cotton for every year, from 1789 to 1835. We compile it from a report made by order of Congress in 1836 to that body, by Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury—good *democratic* authority. It will plainly be seen that the influence of the United States Bank upon the price of Cotton was powerful—and also, that during the interims when there was no Bank the price of Cotton fell and languished—and immediately rose again when the Bank was re-chartered. Let every one read for himself:

Years.	*Prices.*	*Years.*	*Prices.*
1789		1813	12
1790	14½	1814	15
1791	26	1815	21
1792	29	1816	29½
1793	23	1817	26½
1794	33	1818	34
1795	36½	1819	24
1796	36½	1820	17
1797	34	1821	16
1798	39	1822	16½
1799	44	1823	10 & 12
1800	28	1824	15
1801	44	1825	21
1802	19	1826	11
1803	19	1827	9½
1804	20	1828	10½
1805	23	1829	10
1806	22	1830	10
1807	21½	1831	9½
1808	19	1832	10
1809	16	1833	11
1810	16	1834	13
1811	15½	1835	16½
1812	10½		

We find from this authority, that the average price of Cotton for the five years from 1812 to 1817, the period between the first and second Bank of the U. States, when there was *no Bank*, was 18 cents; and that the average price during the *next* five years, the first five of the new or late Bank was 23 1-2 cents—quite a difference truly, in favor of *the Bank*.

The first Bank of the United States was chartered in 1791. The price of cotton, as the table shows, for the two years preceding the charter of the Bank, was 14 1-2 cents. The next year the Bank was chartered and went into operation, and cotton rose to 26 cents a pound—the next year to 29 cents—and kept rising for a series of years. The average yearly price of cotton during the twenty years' existence of this Bank, is shown to have been within a fraction of 28 cents per pound—and in no year lower than 16 cents, whilst the two years immediately prior to the chartering of the Bank [we have no data to run farther back] it averaged as low as 14 1-2 cents; nor did it fall as low until 1812, when we had no National Bank again, when down goes cotton to 10 1-2 cents, lower than it had ever been.

We now speak of the period from 1811 to 1817—during which we had no National Bank. The average price of cotton, as the table shows, for the five years when we had no Bank—from 1811 to 1817, was 18 cents. Here the new, or late Bank, was chartered—in 1817—and the average price of cotton runs up during the first five years to 23 cents per pound. And the average yearly price, for the whole twenty years existence of the late Bank, was a fraction over 15 cents per pound.

Now we come to another *no* Bank period again, and a gloomy one truly. The late Bank expired in 1837. During the five years preceding 1837—during the existence of the Bank, the average yearly price of cotton was 14 1-2 cents. During the five years *following*, during which we have no Bank again, the average price is down to 8 1-2 cents, and becoming still lower,—with a still gloomier and more lowering aspect. Is there any argument in these facts and figures? Is experience and history to be relied on? If so, we here have in the history and experience of the United States Banks, in connection with the prices of cotton for fifty years past, a barometer which tells as correctly as any thing can be told, what effects have occurred in the cotton market in conjunction with the operations and existence of a National Bank, and also what effects have occurred during the interims of its discontinuance. There the facts exist, plainly before you,—there is no dodging them, no denying them. The sun is not plainer than the results they declare.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. *Orestes Brownson*, one of the great and heretofore acknowledged lights of Locofocoism, thus speaks, through the Democratic Review, of Gen. Jackson's leading idea of what the Constitution is:

"The grand maxim of Gen. Jackson, in his administration, as I collect from the history of that administration, was, 'The people are sovereign; if I gain their sanction it is enough.' He appears in his administration to have regarded the people as above the Constitution and laws, and to have held that he secured the highest possible sanction for his acts when he secured the popular approbation, formally or informally expressed."

An admirable description! We could almost sit at the feet of this democratic philosopher for the undaunted love of truth which urges him on to speak such unwelcome things of the Great Idol in its very temple—"The Democratic Review"—instead of crying forever "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

But he might have added, that, as the great musician loves his instrument, so Gen. Jackson loved the people only because he could play upon them what tune he liked. He set the people's pleasure above the law, and it was Constitution enough for him, because *what he willed* the people were ready to sanction; and, where they might have differed from him, the terror of his popularity held most men mute. So that *his will*, seeming to be the people's, became so, and stood the sole authority—the only law, the only Constitution, and (if he had chosen) almost the only Gospel.—*National Intelligencer.*

Cotton Crop of 1843.—The Charleston Courier has the following remarks, relative to the Cotton crop of the present year.—'With regard to the prospects of the current year, it is too early to advance an opinion with any degree of certainty, as to its probable yield—one thing, however, is certain, the plant has been seriously affected, first by an unusually backward spring, and secondly by the heavy rains during the months of July and August, which have prevailed to a greater or less extent throughout the cotton region; and the crop is consequently some weeks behind that of the pevious years, which has already caused much speculation relative to the growth of 1843, some placing it as low as 1,500,000, while others estimate it from 2,600,000 to 2,000,000. It must be borne in mine, however, that these estimates are based upon the vicissitudes the plant has to undergo during the fall months. Much will depend on the period when frost is experienced which time alone will develope."

American Goods in Canada.—The Toronto (Upper Canada) Herald says that nine hundred and thirty packages of American goods have already been received at that city, the duty on which was about £800. The Herald further says that "the coarser cotton goods of the United States are likely to rival the manufacture of Great Britain in this market.

American Cotton.—The N. Y. True Sun says, there seems to be little doubt that we shall soon drive a profitable export trade with England in home manufactured cotton sheetings and shirtings. Orders from London for upwards of a thousand bales of low price cottons have recently been received in Boston. With China, too, there is every prospect of a brisk trade in the same articles.

Newspaper Borrowers.—A Good Joke.—A joke, which we copy for the amusement of those who annoy the readers of a newspaper by sending to borrow it, appears in the Baltimore Sun, as a sort of commentary to a paragraph which appeared in the Ledger. A Mr. S. sat reading the paper at home in the morning, before leaving for his store, when the boy of a neighbor entered, with the usual errand upon his tongue, which he delived in the usual way. "Mr. S., pappy wants to borrow your Sun a few minutes this morning." "Tell your pappy," replied Mr. S., "that I am using my Sun, but," drawing a penny from his pocket and handing it to the boy, "*there's a penny*, which I am *not* using just now, with which he can buy one. Tell him he needn't put himself out of the way about returning it to-day. I will send for it when I want it, the same as I frequently have to do for my paper." Mr. S. has been allowed the use of his own newspaper since, without annoyance from that neighbor. The same result attended a practical joke which a subscriber of the Ledger once played off upon an inveterate borrower. Finding that he could never get a sight of his paper in the morning until his neighbor had first perused it, he subscribed for two copies, and had one regularly served at his neighbor's door, at the same time that he received his own. This put the newspaper borrower, who are always inconsistent people, into a great passion, but it saved the subscriber from any more annoyances from that quarter.

Ledger.

Anecdote.—The following anecdote is related in the Evangelical Magazine:—An African preacher, speaking from 'What is a man profited if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?' mentioned that, among other things, many lost their souls by being too charitable! Seeing the congregation astonished beyond measu[re] at his saying it, he emphatically repeat[ed] and then proceeded to ex[plain] his m[eaning].

'Many [came] to attend meeting, hear the sermo[n], and wh[en] it is over, they proceed to divide it out a[mong] the congregation, that part for that man, and that part for that woman, and such denunciations were for such persons; these threats for you sinners—and so,' continued the shrewd African, 'they give away the whole sermon, and keep none for themselves.'

FROM THE NEW YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

A DEER HUNT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Dear Porter:—A year or two ago business compelled me to stop a day in a certain town in the good "Old North State." After tea of the day of my arrival, I took my seat to enjoy a beautiful moonlight in front of the hotel, near which were seated several persons, intently engaged in plotting the death of a certain big Buck—which for distinction, they called the "*Poor House Buck.*" I was much amused and also instructed in the mysteries of "Wood Craft," by their conversation. So much so, that joining them, I asked if a Mr. ——— to whom I had letters, was in town or on his circuit? To my astonishment, Mr. ——— answered in person. I introduced myself—was introduced—spent a pleasant hour with them—received an invitation to join the hunt—accepted—and here is the hunt for the

"POOR HOUSE BUCK."

Toot—toot—to o-t—too—tete—tete—too—tete—halloo—halloo—(the *a* in that word softened down to *e*.) Such were the sounds that fell upon my ear, as I jumped out of bed on a bright morning in August, 184–, just as Capt. ——'s morning gun boomed heavily down from the beautiful heights of Haymount. I hastily dressed—found my friend (of the night) with his double barrelled percussion loaded ready for me—fifteen heavy shot to the barrel—and a good steed. Out I came—five fine looking fellows of "real grit," courteously saluted me as the short introduction was given. Off we went—the joyous young pack frisking and gambolling before us. I beg pardon—four old steady veterans, who had pulled down many a "six snag"—been in at the squall of scores of foxes—run into several grim and tiger like wild cats—trotted with soberness and dignity behind. Too dignified to sport with the puppies—or to betray excitement, until they hear the cheering halloo of him they love, and stick to closer than a brother. Away we bounded for the Sand Hills—until my friend called out—"hold up."

"Jack," said he, "I will drive—you place the 'standers.' Be easy about it, and don't talk above your breath. Put Mr. B. at the 'stooping dog-wood'—100 yards in from the ford, close by that 'old tree lap.' Put the rest as you please—only let 'Red' stand at the 'Cat-face Pine,' so that if Mr. B. should possibly miss—(*em*phasis strongly on *possibly*,) he'll bring him down."

Away we went, leaving my friend ("Old Hard" the rest called him, as a nick name) with the dogs, whistling "O, whare did you come from." Whether this tune in particular was elicited by the unsportsmanlike manner in which I carried my gun, or set my horse, or whether it was a mere fancy ebullition I know not. Away we went again, Jack now placing one here, now one there. I was duly put to my "stand," with many cautions to "lay low" and keep a bright look-out; and as I valued my peace and serenity of mind for the balance of the day, to let the deer pass, or "pitch at least seven shot" into him; as "Old Hard" would rather I would miss clear, than the reputation of "old Betsey" should be injured by less than seven well into him (i. e. the buck). Away *he* went.

I fastened my steed, feeling not the most comfortable in that part denominated, in the school of chivalry, the seat of honor—for gentle reader, I never had ridden in the saddle ten consecutive miles. Taking then my stand, according to injunction, I laid low in its literal sense—that is, I laid down flat on my stomach, keeping, as well as my situation would admit, a bright look out. But how I was to fire, the God of War, or Joe Manton, or a deer hunter might know, for I did not—I was "raw"—never, in the whole course of my life, having seen a "living saddle of venison."

Now as I lay, the soft moan of old Cumberland's honored pine, as it bowed gracefully and gently to the breeze—now the hum of the bee, or of some winged insect whirling swiftly by, would for a moment make busy fancy place before me the loud-mouthed pack, in full but distant cry—now, the quick rustle of the leaf, as the active squirrel would leap sportively from bough to bough—now the crack of some dry stick, to the tread of something in the deep forest before me—would conjure up a "stag," a "stag of Ten" with his soft black eye staring on me.

My situation being a little uncomfortable, it all at once occurred to me, that to "lay low," in hunting parlance, meant to place myself in such way that the game would have little chance of seeing me if it passed my stand—so up I got and concealed myself under the friendly cover of three litle black Jack—a species of oak abounding in the sand hills. Scarcely had I done so, before a long, loud prolonged note, told me (novice as I was) that one of the old veterans had "snuffed the tainted gale." Once more it goes up—now again—quickly answer the pack—now all is still—there it is again—a little quicker—now quick—quick—full loud—now it dies away—now again it rises—now—a perfect burst—a scream. My heavens the "Poor-house Buck" is up. Now the whole pack open as one dog. That little rascal of a squirrel who for five minutes has been frisking on the ground, leaps hurriedly to his nest—where repose in infant i[n]ence his little ones—soon, ah, too s[oon] give sport to the school boy on Sat-

[But] now they come—full, quick, [and] animating is their anxious cry. [Ah]—what is that? 'Tis a yell from "old [Hard]" to keep the game from dodging back. [I] did not stand still, I yearned to pour [out] full spirit in one cheering answering cry [to] merry pack. On—on they come—[awa]kening the echo in every hill, glade, an[d] en of the old forest for miles around—now dies the cry faintly away, until I hear it no more—they've lost him—no 'twas but a deep ravine that stopped the sound—now on they come, up rises louder and louder the merry note as they climb the hill—now—but the cry suddenly ceases. The stillness of death follows—the crow caws not—the swift rabbit cowers close in her "form"—the note the sweet note of "Bob White" is hushed—the wily buck has lost his pursuers—ah, one short note—again, the cry is full—joyous, heart-inspiring as ever—the stag but dodged. Hark, what is that—my heart beats audibly—I tremble in every nerve, joint, muscle and bone. A slight rustle is heard—another—now breaks a dry branch—my eyes wander here, there, every where "By the powers!" there he stands within thirty paces, looking back—up goes "Old Betsey"—bang—bang—a smart pain in my shoulder—a little claret from the right nostril, tells me "Old Betsey" had done her part. But where are the pack—on, on—right gallantly on they come, thundering and waking up every echo in hill, and dale and glen for miles around. Fly, my stag, nineteen young, staunch, glad, "thoroughbred's" hang on thy rear—fly, seek the swollen, turbid Cape Fear, my antlered monarch of the forest—four old veterans "unmatched for courage, strength and speed" hang on thy "tainted foot steps." Fly, oh, fly—thou who, when "white frost" falls, and maketh the morning beams of the sun to sparkle like "glistening gems" o'er the lea. Spendst thy time in amorous dalliance with the bounding doe—fly, oh fly—five gallant hunters with blood steeds, and with hound pursue thee to the death. But on comes the pack. In one grand, wild, harmonious chorus joined—they whirl like the tornado by. On—on—on: No! they stop—all's still! A growl is heard—then another—I turned to the spot, wondering what it meant, and afraid, too, that some other stranger might catch a glimpse of me; and drawing trigger, give occasion for a repetition of "Harry" (the 5th's) funeral oration over Jack Falstaff—"death has not killed so fat a deer to-day"—to be solemnly pronounced over me. There lay (Heavens! what was the luxury of that "first vision!") in the stillness of death, the victim of me and "old Betsey." There he lay—what, is life a dream?—there he lay a "*six snagger*," ninety-five* to the quarter—cleaned—(I had him weighed)—there he lay—he who, in the morning, with lofty brow and beaming frontlet—he, who, with fleet limb and ———"Jesu! Molly! what a buster!" exclaimed a voice near me. Away romance and philosophy—it was one of our party. But there lay this splendid buck, the old veterans licking the blood from his wound—the pack around—some gaily frisking about, some rolling in the dry leaves, and one tall black Tan, with the hair high raised on his shoulders, and tail bent stiffly over his back, walked proudly about—a Tyro could tell that one year more would put him the leader of the pack.

The Hunters—"Old Hard" and all—knowing full well what had come to hap, galloped in—all heartily congratulated me—proud was I. Imagine the feelings of Sergeant M'Donald when he tricked the old Tory out of his favorite horse Selim—of Col. Johnson when he killed Tecumseh (if he did)—and then you have mine. "Tell Old Hard," says one, "that you killed him at 90 yards!" Just then "Old Hard" (for we had put the "Buck up" on one of the horses, and had started for home) turned to us and said "How far did you kill him, Mr. B.?"

"About 85 or 90 yards!"

"A little further," rejoined Old Hard, "I should say, by the crack of the gun, and the cry before the dogs stopped. Boys, I told you 'old Betsey' was hard to beat. All you have to do, is to hold her on him. I knew Mr. B. was a death shot by his eye. I could have shot that buck twice in the drive, once at the muddy ford, and once—Jack, you know that old pine at the school-house spring?"

"Yes," says Jack, winking.

"Well, right there. But I saw he was going to Mr. B. and I did not like to spoil his sport!"

In a little time we reached home. That night I passed pleasantly with my companions of the day, whom I found well-bred and intelligent gentlemen. Reader, this was my first—my only hunt. As for my eye, it is a good eye. As for my skill in shooting (Old Hard to the contrary notwithstanding) I never killed but two tom-tits. Commend me to the Old North State for good, clever, hospitable gentlemen—to old Cumberland for deer—and the prince of good fellows, in town and on Little River, to help you kill them, and help you enjoy them when killed. A. B.

[*This is probably a mistake. Thirty-five to the quarter would be a large deer.]—*Observer.*

Making Salt.—We are informed that in digging one of the salt wells of the Kanawha, a vein of carbureted hydrogen (inflammable gas) was struck, and that the gas comes up in large quantities, mixed with the salt water. The proprietor has contrived to separate the gas from the water; and while the water is conveyed into the boilers through one set of pipes, the gas is conveyed in another set under the boilers, where it is inflamed, and evaporates the water. Thus the same well yields the water to make salt and the fuel to evaporate it.

Cincinnati Chronicle.

An Acceptable Present.—The "Oswego Guards" lately visited Rochester, N. Y., in military array, and, according to the Rochester Daily Advertiser, were presented by the "Union Greys" of that city with a huge *loaf of bread*, measuring five feet in length, twenty inches in width, and twelve inches in depth, weighing *one hundred and thirty-two pounds.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It is impossible for any one, whatever may be his relations to the President of the United States, not to feel some regret, upon reading the following statement from a semi-official source, and contrasting it with the proceedings of the "Democratic" Convention which has just been held at Syracuse, that so much condescension and courtesy has been thrown away by the chief officer of the Government upon a party so insensible and thankless for all favors conferred and promised as the "Democrats" of New York have proved themselves to be:

From the New York Aurora of Monday last.

"This is the position of President Tyler. It is as a Democrat, *as a man who has laid every thing dear to him in political life upon the altar of the party*, that he *appeals to them* for a vindication of his character.

"Since this determination to submit his claims to the party was announced, *he has been using every measure in his power to give strength and efficiency to the cause.* In all cases where changes in office have been made, Federalists have been removed and *Democrats reinstated;* and in many instances *the very men have been reappointed* who had held the same offices under Mr. Van Buren—men of *the most unqualified orthodoxy in their political creed*, and in the full and entire confidence as such of the party to which they belong. None of these men are regarded by the Federalists as their friends; on the contrary, they are known, open, and active opponents.

"Thus has President Tyler wrought out *a full and complete restoration of democracy* in the public concerns of the country; and let no man say he is at heart a Whig, or a friend to Whigs or their principles. They are his most bitter and implacable enemies, and *they will find him, henceforward and forever, to the day of his death*, A FORMIDABLE AND UNFALTERING FOE."

The Favorite of the Loco Focos.—The Loco Focos of Columbiana county, Ohio, previous to the meeting of their county Convention, opened polls to receive the votes of their party for a candidate for the Presidency. The result was as follows:

Van Buren,	1925
Johnson,	113
Buchanan,	30
Calhoun,	9!!
Cass,	1!!
Tyler,	0!!

The county of Columbiana has been regarded by the Calhounites as one of their counties in Ohio—with what reason, the above vote shows. The signs are becoming more clear every day that the victory of the Loco Focos is not to "enure to the advantage" of the Calhounites. What will they do now?

Mr. Tyler does not get a vote in Columbiana. But this, according to the reasoning of his supporters, is an evidence of his strength. He is so strong, that he does not need votes!

If the Locofocos are to be believed, there is no earthly doubt of the triumphant success of Mr. Clay. The Calhoun papers prove very satisfactorily that if Mr. Van Buren is nominated he cannot be elected, and the Van Buren papers state that the election of Mr. Calhoun is utterly without the limits of possibility. It follows, of course, that Mr. Clay's election is beyond all doubt, as neither of his opponents stands any chance according to the calculations of their own partisans.—*Louisville Journal.*

"*Clay and Co.*"—This firm is the bugbear with which our venerable contemparary at Richmond tries to frighten the "*boys*;" for in that light he is entitled to regard the present generation of Locofoco Virginians. He warns them against divisions, lest they should "become the victims of Clay & Co."

It is a singularly extensive firm, this. We hear of its operations every where. The person whose name it *bears* has carried the fame of an American orator and statesman to the farthest limits of the world, identified, too, in peace and war, with the glory of his country. The "Co," comprises an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States. They are his company now, in all his aspirations for a pure, enlightened, and beneficent administration of the Government, and in 1844 will bear him on to the accomplishment of that great purpose.

Nashville Banner.

The N. York Plebeian,(Locofoco,) speaking of those of its party who do not prefer Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, says:

"Eventually they will all subside in favor of Henry Clay. Let the line be drawn. He that is not for us is against us. We ask no favors; and never, from the beginning, expected a clear field of traitors. —Hang out the banner."

The signs in Georgia are that the *Van Burenites* are *sulking*, and intend to play false, in order that Calhounism may bite the dust. The Candidate for Governor (Mark A. Cooper) and the two candidates for Congress are all friends of Mr. Calhoun, and if they are defeated, of course, (it will be said,) Mr. Calhoun stands no chance.

Richmond Whig.

Some of the Locofoco papers insist that Mr. Van Buren is all the stronger now for having been defeated in 1840. If he shall be defeated in 1844 and 1848, what a tremendously strong candidate he will be in 1852.—*Louis. Jour.*

Equal Representation.—There are 50,000 Locofoco voters in Illinois, and 40,000 Whigs. The Locofocos have six Representatives and two Senators in Congress, and the Whigs *one* Representative. In Missouri there are 30,000 Whigs, and this large body have *not even one* Representative.—This is Locofoco *equal* Representation.

St. Louis Repub.

Our Trade with Europe.—The New York Column says the cargoes of the two last packets for Liverpool, give a glimpse of the vast trade which is opening for this country. It will be noticed there is not a bale of cotton in either ship. The cargoes are made up of northern and western produce.

Cargo of Ship Columbus for Liverpool, Sept. 1.

2700 barrels Flour,	850 boxes Cheese,
900 barrels Lard,	40 barrels Seed,
100 bbls. Lard,	100 boxes Clocks,
416 casks Oil,	6 casks Bacon,
500 firkins Butter and Lard,	

Cargo of the Ship Southerner for Liverpool.

6,43 bbls. Flour,	109 packages Butter,
2,79 bbls. Flour,	21 boxes Cheese.

Revenues from Customs.—The New York Journal of Commerce says: "The amount of revenue accruing at our custom-house during the current quarter will probably be larger than in any quarter during the last five years."

It thus appears that, while our existing tariff is well adapted for protection, it answers most admirably for revenue also. The industry of the country is arousing itself; every branch of business is reviving; new activity is infused into trade; property is appreciating in value; and the same system of well-adjusted protective duties which has produced these happy results is also operating to fill the Treasury with an abundant revenue.

Practical results often overthrow the most ingenious theories. The opponents of protection have been in the habit of contending that the moment *protection* begins in a tariff of impost duties, revenue must cease to a corresponding extent. Hence according to this theory, protection and revenue are in conflict and cannot be reconciled; yet in point of fact no such difficulty is experienced. The present tariff satisfies the friends of protection, and at the same time yields a good revenue.—*Balt. Amer.*

A correspondent of the 'Richmond Enquirer,' who states that he has ever been an ardent friend of Mr. Van Buren, and voted for him for President in 1840, thinks it would be unwise to nominate him again for President. He says "I entertain no unkind feeling towards my brother Democrats, who may differ with me in their first choice—for, if I did, I would not be a Democrat: *but I fear if Mr. Van Buren's friends do hold on to him so fast as they do at present, and he should, through the partiality of the delegates, get the nomination in the Convention*, ANOTHER DEFEAT AWAITS US, MORE APPALLING THAN DEFEAT in 1840."

Per contra. The *Editor* of the Enquirer says: "We do not believe there is a single State north of the Potomac, which Mr. Calhoun can *now* carry, and not one to the west, unless it may be Alabama and Mississippi. We speak our own "sincere belief," without meaning to play the prophet, or to speak the oracle."

What then, we add, is to prevent Mr. Clay's election?—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The Nashville Banner tells a good story about Van Buren's late tour through the West, which we have not seen noticed by any of the busy gossips who so loyally chronicled his movements. The Arkansas folks were curious to see the man who boasted he would tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. Among them there came a tall, gaunt, free-spoken citizen, who, on being introduced, slapped the ex-President on the shoulder, exclaiming, "Well, old fellow, I'm mighty glad to see you—I've been for you all the time—*ever since the Old General took you up!*"

This cutting, though undesigned intimation of his personal insignificance, when separated from General Jackson, made his ex-Excellency flutter a little, but he quickly rallied and replied with his usual response to hard questions, "*Ah! in deed Sir!*"

N. O. Tropic.

The "Richmond Enquirer" says outright, that Mr. "Calhoun can scarcely receive the nomination at Baltimore." "We are satisfied (adds the editor) Mr. Calhoun cannot carry Virginia. * * Mr. Calhoun is losing ground in Virginia."

The Whigs of Savannah re-asserted their strength at the Municipal election which took place in that city last week. The Democratic majority last year, taking the two highest on each ticket was 119—this year, by the same rule, the Whig majority is 26. Last year 1,062 votes were polled—this year 1,141. Eleven Whigs and three Democrats were elected to the City Councils.

A Little Bone for our Abolition friends.—George W. Kendall, Esq., of the Picayune, writing from Northampton, under date of the 17th ult., remarks: This Northampton is a pleasant place—one of the most lovely in all lovely New England—and were not the population tainted with abolitionism to an extent greater, perhaps, than any other town of its size, it would be a delightful Summer retreat for Southerners. The great misfortune with the inhabitants appears to be, that they have no business of their own to attend to, and hence their great zeal in endeavoring to regulate the affairs and domestic institutions of their Southern brethren. I see many negroes about the place—saucy, impudent-looking fellows—and these negroes, from the fact that their *white* brethren and sisters are continually dinging in their ears the theory that they are free and equal, are presumptuous enough, much to the annoyance of the whites aforesaid, to give practical illustrations of the truth of their doctrines. The people of Northampton will "get enough" of these negroes before they have got rid of them.

Returned to their Master.—The Portsmouth Tribune chronicles the return to Lewis county, Ky., of three negro men to the home of their master, from Canada, where they had escaped. The Tribune says: They state that their condition at home with their master is far better than any other in which they could place themselves while absent.

Slave Case at Albany.—We learn from the Albany Knickerbocker, that a slave was taken from her master on Thursday afternoon, and carried to Greenbush, where she was concealed. She was recovered by her master, and placed in jail—the abolitionists sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and carried the case before the Mayor. The res[t] not stated.

The Albany Evening Journal of Sa[t] states that Judge Hiton had given hi[s] ton, directing the sheriff to inform th[e] that she was at liberty to return to he[r] ter or remain at the North—in fact, th[e] was free. She chose not to re urn [to] the jail, escorted by a host of [her] cheered her and her escort most enth[u]siastic[ally].

Sterling Integrity.—The Boston Atlas records a case of mercantile honor and strict integrity which goes far to redeem the times from the aspersion of utter faithlessness which current events have fastened upon them. In November, 1841, the house of Shelton, Brothers & Co. of that city, failed, and found it necessary to close their business on terms as favorable as possible.—Their creditors agreed to receive 50 per cent. on their demands, and for this released the house from all further responsibility. Soon after their failure one of the partners, Mr. Henry Shelton, died. The surviving partner, Philo S. Shelton, proceeded with undaunted energy to wind up the affairs of the old concern, and soon commenced business anew. He proved successful, and on Tuesday last divided among the old creditors of the firm the sum of $40,000, being 25 per cent. on their cancelled demands.—For not a single cent of this amount had they any legal claim upon him. The payment was entirely voluntary, and was made alike to wealthy corporations and private individuals. It is sad that an instance even of such transcendent integrity should stand forth with such brilliant prominence among the business transactions of the age. It was but an act of simple *justice*—but not a stain would have rested upon the commercial character of Mr. Shelton had he availed himself of his legal discharge from all his obligations. The same thing is done almost daily, and the emergencies of business and the pressure of the times are regarded as establishing the morality and propriety of this course. Under all the circumstances, therefore, the unbending integrity of Mr. Shelton is worthy of the most unqualified admiration. It honors the profession to which he belongs, and above all honors the personal character which he brings to the discharge of its arduous and often delicate responsibilities. We remember also that some years ago Messrs. Livermore & Dunn, of the same city, who had compromised with their creditors, paid up in full, a year or two after, the amount so compromised. These facts, with others like them, which have occurred, but in which we do not remember the names of the parties concerned, are highly creditable to the commercial character of the New England metropolis.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

INTEGRITY.

The following admirable article is from that excellent print, the Portland Tribune. We invite our young readers, especially, to read the extract, and treasure up its precious truths:

Let no man expect to prosper in life, or gain the respect and esteem of others, without an undeviating course of integrity and virtue. He must place his heart upon Truth, and be determined, whatever come to pass, never to yield to vicious influences. It is only by watchfulness and care—by sedulously guarding against what is evil in its tendency—that any individual can overcome the corruptions of the world and the depravity of his nature. A slight tampering with sin—once yielding to a base suggestion—may pave the way for speedy ruin. Those whose good examples have been lost to the world—who have fallen in the glory of their days, were led in an unguarded moment from the firm basis of truth and integrity, and ere they realized their situations, their names were tarnished, and they were lost. Who can tell the power of temptation! Unawares it comes upon us to lead us into error and destroy us. No course can be safe, but a strictly virtuous life—with unbending integrity and continual watchfulness.

Ye who are on the threshhold of life, beware! Have an eye to the allurements of the world, and gather strength to resist the first temptation to depart from your integrity. Let not a blight tarnish your fair characters, lest darkness and fear, like spectres haunt you forever. It is in your power to become blessings to the world, to exert an influence that will tell nobly for virtue and truth. Will you do it? Or by deviating from the path of integrity, following the bent of your perverse natures, and associating with the vicious and unprincipled, will you prove curses to mankind and perish, covered with infamy? Beware, then, what you do. Examine all the motives that influence your conduct, and if you are not satisfied that they are grounded in truth, stay your hand, seal your lips, and lock the door of your heart. By this course alone will you gain respect—exert a happy influence, and really enjoy the fleeting years of your existence.

Franklin says, "He who has a Trade has an estate," and never was a more true or more useful maxim uttered even by that great man. Many were the rules of conduct laid down by him and practised, too, through his life, which, if followed by men in all times and ages, would greatly improve the condition and circumstances of the multitude. The above saying is easily to be understood by all, and applicable to all professions or pursuits. A great day will it be for our country when youth shall be induced or compelled to adopt some calling, whether mercantile, or what is called a liberal profession, or what is really mechanical. And a greater day will it be when more of them shall choose the latter—to become respectable mechanics rather than second rate lawyers, or doctors, or divines.

The above remarks were suggested by a little anecdote we heard related lately. A young man, born heir of a large estate, was, at the age of fifteen, regularly apprenticed to a respectable and scientific mechanic, for the purpose of learning what is sometimes called a trade. There was no necessity for such step, but the father chose so to dispose of the education his son, often repeating to him, "the w[orld] a trade has an estate." The young m[an] came master of his trade, and had [an] unpre[ce]dentedness (and earth can offer [no]ne more perfect) of supporting his aged father by his skill and industry; for the great fortune to which he had been born heir was, by misfortunes, all lost. Moreover, while performing his sacred duty, his talents, industry, and integrity finally won for him both fame and fortune.

The advertisement in another column will inform the reader that the Odd Fellows Society of this town design establishing a school here on an extensive plan. It is the purpose of the projectors we understand that this school shall combine all the advantages of the most approved methods of instruction, and the price of tuition is fixed at a low rate that the benefits may be within the means of almost all. We are assured that the object aimed at is to make the school equal in every respect to any in the country. The enterprise is so commendable a one that none can withhold their good wishes for its complete success.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Who can beat this?—A correspondent of the Eastern Sentinel boasts thus: As I have often read in the papers of great men being praised for their great deeds, &c. I think I have a right to tell you what I done. First—I was five years a teamster; three years a constable; nine years justice of the peace; seventeen summers I was lime burner; nineteen winters I taught school; twenty-seven years a commissioned officer from Lieutenant to Major; thirteen years I was Lock-tender on the Lehigh Canal, Lock No. 46, and I am father of sixteen children—namely, ten sons and six daughters; and the rest of my story is, that I have quit drinking liquor. I was born in 1789. My name is Hope, and I have faith, and show charity.

SIGHT SEEING.

The curious manner in which modern journalizing travellers do up their work of observation is well hit off by Sam Slick in England:

I was under the necessity of devoting the day next after our landing in Liverpool, to writing Letters announcing my safe arrival to my anxious friends in Nova Scotia, and in different parts of England; and also, some few on matters of business. Mr. Slick was very urgent in his request that I should defer this work till the evening, and accompany him in a stroll about the town, and at last became quite peevish at my reiterated refusal.

'You remind me, Squire;' said he, 'of Rufus Dodge, our great ile merchant, of Boston, and as you won't walk, p'raps you'll talk, so I'll just tell you the story.

'I was once at the Cataract House, to Niagara. It is jist a short distance above the falls. Out of the winders you have a view of the splendid white waters, or the rapids of foam, afore the river takes its everlastin' leap over the cliff.

'Well, Rufus come all the way from Boston to see the falls; he said he did'nt care much about them himself, seein' that he was'nt in the mill business; but, as he was goin' to England, he did'nt like to say he had'nt been there, especially as all the English knowed about America was, that there was a great big waterfall called Niagara, an everlasting big river called the Mississippi, and a perfect pictur of a whappin', almighty big man called Kentuckian there. Both t'other ones he'd seen over agin, but Niagara he'd never sot eyes on.

'So as soon as he arrives, he goes into the public room and looks at the white waters, and, sais he, 'Waiter,' sais he, 'is them the falls down there?' a pintin' by accident, in the direction where the falls actually was.

"Yes, sir,' sais the waiter.

"Hem!' sais Rufus, 'them's the Falls of Niagara, eh! so I've seen the falls at last, eh! Well, it's pretty too: they ain't bad, that's a fact. So them's the Falls of Niagara? How long is it afore the stage starts?'

"An hour, sir.'

"Go and book me for Boston, and then bring me a paper.'

"Yes, sir.'

'Well, he got his paper and sot there a readin' of it, and every now and then he'd look out of the winder and say: 'So them's the Falls of Niagara, eh? Well, it's a pretty little mill privilege, that, too, ain't it? but it ain't just altogether worth coming so far to see. So I've seen the falls at last!'

Arter a while in comes a Britisher.

"Waiter,' says he 'how far is it to the falls?'

"Little over half a mile, sir.'

"Which way do you get there?'

"Turn to the right, and then to the left, and there go a-head.

'Rufe heard all this, and it kinder seemed dark to him; so arter cypherin' it over in his head a bit, 'Waiter,' says he, ain't them the Falls of Niagara I see there!'

"No, sir.'

"Well, that's tarnation all over, now.—Not the falls?'

"Why, you don't mean to say that them are ain't the falls.

"Yes, I do, sir.'

"Heaven and airth! I've come hundreds of miles a purpose to see 'em, and nothin' else; not a bit of trade, or specelation, or any airthly thing but to see them cussed falls, and came as near as 100 cents to a dollar startin' off without seein' 'em ater all. If it hadn't been for that Britisher, I was sold, that's a fact:—Can I run down there and back in half an hour, in time for the stage?'

"Yes, sir, but you will have no time to see them.'

"See 'em, cuss 'em, I don't want to see 'em I tell you. I want to look at 'em, I want to say I was to the falls, that's all. Give me my hat, quick! So them ain't the falls! I had'nt see'd the Falls of Niagara arter all.—What a devil of a take-in, that is, ain't it?'

"And he dove off down stairs, like a Newfoundland dog into a pond arter a stone, and out of sight in no time.

'Now you are as like Rufe as two peas, Squire. You want to say you was to Liverpool, but you don't want to see nothin.

'Waiter.

'Sir,"

'Guess I have seen Liverpool, then. So this is the great city of Liverpool, eh?—When does the train start for London?

'In half an hour, sir."

'Book me for London, then, for I have been to Liverpool, and seen the city. Oh, take your place, and if you see as much of all other places as you have of this here one afore you return home, you will know most as much of England as them do that never was there at all.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND COUNTY, Sept. 9, 1843.

E. J. Hale, Esq.—Dear Sir: You will confer a special favor upon many of your readers in Anson county and elsewhere, by publishing the following extracts from a Letter recently received from Rev. J. M. Thomas:—

"AUGUST 21.

"According to promise, I now give you an account of the meeting at Cedar Creek, which is still in pleasing progress, and we know not when it will close. We have new cases of awakening and conversion every day, and the congregation is very large and deeply solemn. Rev. W. Q. Beattie, and Dr. Lee, are the only Ministers at present with me to aid in the good work. But great grace is on the people." [The meeting for the first five or six days, was attended by R. Furman, D. Days, N. Thomas, N. Tindall, W. A. Morris, and J. Monroe, together with the Pastor, J. M. Thomas. Some of the above mentioned Ministers, however, only labored a day or two, as circumstances allowed.]

"On last Sabbath I baptized *fourteen* young converts, and the power of the Most High overshadowed the baptismal water, and the people; whilst shouts of praise to the Lamb of God, were heard from many happy Saints all around. Upwards of *fifty* have been baptized during this meeting, and others have been received, and some expected yet. *Twenty* were baptized last week at Deep Creek, and *thirty-nine* the week before at Meltonsville, making about one hundred and forty added to these three Churches during the last 40 days. Ninety have been added to the Church at Cedar Creek in a few weeks; and I conclude there are one or two hundred persons under serious impressions. Truly the Lord of Hosts is with us, and has done great things, for which we are glad. May the name of the Lord be praised from the rising to the going down of the Sun."

Revivals likewise, has been in pleasing progress in many of the Methodist Churches in Anson county, some of which have been noticed in the Observer.

Respectfully, yours &c.,

J. MONROE.

BENNETT IN IRELAND.—We have been much amused with the accounts of the reception given by O'Connell to James Gordon Bennett, the Editor of the N. Y. Herald, in Ireland. It appears that at a meeting of the Repeal Association, at Dublin, on the 7th of August, a gentleman, who had for some time been sitting near Mr. O'Connell, handed his card to Mr. Steele, and requested an introduction to the great agitator. Mr. Steele accordingly presented the card, and intimated that James Gordon Bennett, of New York, was present. Mr. O'Connell replied—"He is a person with whom I can have nothing to do. He is the editor of the New York Herald, one of the most infamous gazettes ever printed, and I shall have nothing to say to him." Mr. Bennett, not feeling greatly flattered by this reception, made his way to the door as quickly as he could, amid the groans and hisses of the meeting.

The next day, at a Repeal Meeting at Baltinglass, Mr. O'Connell, in allusion to the subject, said,

"I have now to mention another subject of some importance. It relates, in the first instance, to the press, and I wish to account for the conduct which I observed yesterday toward a member of the American press.—(Hear!) A Mr. James Gordon Bennett placed his card in the hand of Mr. Steele to have him introduced to me. I had known who that individual was, and I therefore rejected at once, with no small indignation, any attempt to introduce him to me. He is the editor of the *New-York Herald*, and, when I pronounce that a more vile newspaper does not exist in the entire literary world than that journal, it conveys an idea of a magnitude of infamy, and vileness that could not well be surpassed I know I shall be accused of traducing all the American newspaper writers, but I am doing no such thing.—(Hear, hear.) I might as well, if speaking of the Satirist or the John Bull in England, be supposed to apply my observations to the Morning Chronicle or the Examiner, as to place in the same category the New-York Herald and the many excellent papers published in America. (Hear, hear.) * * * Of course, this Mr. Bennett is very ready with the pen, and will, no doubt, abuse me in all moods and tenses, but I never shrink from any kind of danger. (Hear, hear!' and loud cheers.) He will attack me with his pen, but in no other way; and I can here tell him, for his information and assistance, that he will get enough of abuse of me in the Dublin newspapers in one week to serve his purpose for six months. (Laughter.) Mr. Buckingham, the lecturer, no sooner arrived at New York to lecture, than this Gordon Bennett sent him word, that, if he did not send him money he would abuse his lecture in his paper. (Cries of "Shame!")—Mr. Buckingham, however, had the courage to set him at defiance, and he published the transaction in his book on America—(Hear, hear.) I too, set him at defiance, and I would not consider myself the friend of liberty if, while I attacked kings, and great men, I allowed a degraded press to pass without expressing for it my contemptuous scorn."—("Hear, hear!" and loud cheers.)

Letters received by the late arrival, announce a decided improvement in American Stocks in London. Considerable business doing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

The gross receipts at the Custom House for the month of July, were over one million two hundred thousand dollars; and deducting debentures, &c., one million and eighty-five thousand dollars. The gross receipts for August were over fifteen hundred thousand dollars. After deducting debentures, &c. the amount paid over was one million three hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars. Thus it will be perceived that the importations are on the increase.

Our market at the commencement of the season was very bare of goods; but the moment it was discovered that there would be a demand, fresh goods were ordered, which are now arriving freely. This has caused a demand for sterling bills, which have gone up two per cent. As soon, however, as new Cotton begins to be shipped, we shall have a supply of bills from the South; and although the crop may be less, the advance in price will probably make up the amount to what it was last year.—*Express.*

There were exported from the port of Boston, during the week ending on the 9th instant, 1,413 bales of domestic goods. Of these 1,143 bales were shipped to the East Indies, 240 to South America, and 30 bales to the West Indies.

The recent Locofoco convention in Somerset county, Maine, denounced the late bankrupt law as a most atrocious measure of Whig rascality. It happened that one of the committee which reported this resolution, and several of the delegates who adopted it, had themselves taken the benefit of this very law.—*Louis. Jour.*

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

September 6.—Schr. Henry Chase from N. York. 9.—Schrs. Althea Cornelius from New York, N L. McCready from do. 10.—Brigs Belle from New York, Galleo from Philadelphia, Leonora from Savannah, Calcutta from Boston, Victory from Charleston; Schrs. Norman from Boston, Ellen from Philadelphia, Repeater from New York, Jonas Smith from do. 11.—Schr. Middleton from Middleton, N. C. 12.—Br. Brig Only Son from Turks Island.

CLEARANCES.

September 7.—Schr. Schuylkill for Philadelphia. 8.—Schr. Oscar for Beaufort, N. C. 12.—Barque Dromo for Surinam; Brig Ransom for Curracoa.

Attention Whigs!—The notice which we publish to-day, from the Chairman of the Whig Central Committee, calling a meeting of that body during the week of our Superior Court, is for the purpose of recommending to the Whigs of North Carolina, a suitable day for holding a State Convention to nominate a Candidate for Governor. The other party are taking steps towards bringing out their Candidate, and we should suffer no advantage to be taken. We are pretty confident, from the opportunity we have had of consulting with the members of the Committee, that some day will be fixed on between the first and twentieth of December for holding the Convention. We hope, therefore, the Whigs in every County of the State, will avail themselves of the Fall Courts, either Superior or County, to hold meetings and appoint Delegates to the Convention. It is of the highest importance, that *every County in the State* should be represented. A nomination made by such a body, will come with imposing effect, and almost secure a victory, in advance of the Election, by infusing activity and confidence throughout the Whig ranks. Let there then, be no lukewarmness, no apathy about this matter, but let us show our political opponents, that we are *wide awake —neither asleep, or sleepy.*

Raleigh Register.

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last notice of this Tribunal, the following Opinions have been delivered:

By Ruffin, C. J. in Johnson *v.* Kincaid, from Rowan, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Webb *v.* Fulshire, from Onslow, directing judgment to be entered for plaintiff. Also, in the State to use of Boddie *v.* Vick and others, from Nash, affirming the judgment below. Also in State *v.* Sandy, (a slave) from New Hanover, directing the judgment to be arrested. Also, in Fleming *v.* Burgin, in Equity from Burke, directing the bill to be dismissed, so far as it seeks to have the deed to B. Burgin, Sr. declared void, and a reference, if plaintiffs choose to take an account of the defendant's mortgage debt, &c. Also, in Lewis *v.* Burgin in Equity from Burke, directing a reference. Also, in Crawley *v.* Timberlake, in Equity from Caswell, directing an Inquiry. Also, in Mosby *v.* Hunter, from Warren, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Ives *v.* Jones, from Currituck, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Walker *v.* Crowder, in Equity from Caswell.

By Daniel, J. in Bell *v.* Jasper, in Equity from Hyde, directing an inquiry. Also, in State *v.* Bell, from Edgecombe, directing the judgment to be affirmed. Also, in Hellen, *v.* Noe, from Cattret, directing a new trial. Also, in Cheshire *v.* Cheshire, in Equity from Davie, declaring the plaintiff entitled to the purchase money, after deducting a reasonable compensation for selling the slaves.

By Gaston, J. in Coxe *v.* Skeen, from Davidson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Foster *v.* Craig, in Equity from Davie, declaring that the plaintiff is entitled to have his contract of purchase set aside, and directing the necessary inquiries. Also, in Susser *v.* Jones, in Equity from Wayne, declaring the plaintiff entitled to restitution of whatever *he has lost* by reason of the recovery at law, &c.

Raleigh Register.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 20.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	5	a 6
Ditto, apple,	7½	a 8½	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	87	
Bacon,	9	a 10	Molasses,	23	a 28
Beeswax,	25	a 27	Oats,	30	
Butter,	10	a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut,	5½	a 6
Coffee,	9	a 10	Powder, keg,	$6	
Cotton,	6	a 7	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	8	a 10
Corn,	45	a 50	Lump,		14
Copperas,	3	a 3½	Loaf,	15	a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½	a 14	Salt,	50	a 60
Flour, new,	$4¼	a $4½	Sack,	$2½	a $2½
Feathers,	20	a 25	Tallow,	7	a 7½
Flaxseed,	80	a 90	Tin, box,		15
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2	a 2½
dry,		10	Wheat,	75	a 80
Iron,	4½	a 5	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lard,	8	a 10	Wool,	12½	a 15
Lime,	$1½	a $2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	7½ cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,)	6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,	14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—No change to notice in any produce except Cotton, which is improving, and sales of old crop are making at 6 a 6½. A few bales new Cotton have been in market this week; quality very good, and sells at 6¾ to 7.

WILMINGTON MARKET—September 13.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn. 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28, Rice 2 50 a 2 62.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has been selling this week at 1,90; in fair demand. Tar 1,12 on Monday.

Timber, Lumber &c.—There are daily sales making of timber, at 4 to 5½ dls. per M. In lumber there has been nothing doing for several days. Country shingles have brought 1 50 to 2 dls. lately.

Bacon.—The demand is confined mostly to the retail trade. Our market is fairly supplied, with all kinds.

Corn.—None afloat; store prices 50 to 55 cents. There is a cargo T. I. salt afloat not sold.

Chronicle.

CHERAW MARKET—September 12.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 4½ a 6½; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 4 00 a 4 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS—Sept. 11.

Last week's business was the largest we have ever known; the whole sale reached seventeen or eighteen thousand bales, and nearly all on speculation. The sale closed on Saturday quite as firmly, and with as much animation as during any portion of the week—establishing an advance of full ¼ cent over prices obtained a week ago.

There is no improvement whatever in the rate of interest in this city. The Banks loan freely at 3 and 4 per cent per annum, and large sums have been loaned within a few days at the reduced rate of 2 per cent per annum. Persons desirous of loaning money on bond and mortgage are asking 6 per cent on city property, but they cannot obtain it, and very large sums belonging to English capitalists, as well as to our own, are lying idle, seeking investment.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA. This unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purposes for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health.—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the bones, ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system. Where obstructions to its favorable operation exist, they are removed as it passes along the alimentary canal; hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

For farther evidence of its value, see certificates of cures in different papers.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FALL TRADE.—Many of our Merchants have received their Fall Stocks of Goods, and others will have theirs in a day or two. They will consequently be prepared for a portion of that active trade which already distinguishes the present season in other parts of the country, and which we confidently look for here. ☞ *See advertising columns.*

A STRANGE STORY.—Our citizens, who have had so much cause for thankfulness on account of the remarkable healthiness of the town, have been surprised to learn that a report prevails in the counties on the South Carolina line, that we are suffering by great sickness and mortality, and that persons have been deterred from bringing produce to market by such reports. Nothing could be further from the truth. We do not recollect a Summer in which there has been so little fever, and so few deaths. The only diseases which have prevailed to any extent are the Grippe, or Influenza, the Whooping Cough, and Measles, none of which are regarded as dangerous, or peculiar to any climate.

NEW COTTON.—The first new Cotton received in this market, was brought on Friday last, from the plantation of Mrs. White of Richmond County, and was sold at 6¾ cents. It is of prime quality. On the same day old Cotton sold at 6 to 6¾. Subsequently, new has been sold at 7, and old at 6¾ cents.

All the Southern papers mention the receipt of more or less of the new crop. At New Orleans, up to the 5th inst., 712 bales had been received, against 1,000 to same date last year.

At Mobile, up to the 6th instant, only 18 bales had been received, of which 1 bale had been sold at 8, and the remainder was held at 9.

At Charleston, sales of 77 bales at 8 to 8¼.

At Augusta 10 bales were sold at 7½, and a lot of 9 bales at 8 cents.

It is asserted on all hands, that the crop will be materially less than that of 1842, whilst the demand, both at home and abroad, will undoubtedly be better. The anticipation of these results has already had its effect on the markets, by causing a rise of about ½ a cent in all the markets, from New York to New Orleans. Whether the rise will be yet greater, must depend upon the extent to which the above causes operate.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.—It is some years since we have seen any branch of business so active and cheerful in New York as all are during the present season. The Hotels are full, Stores crowded with customers, and streets encumbered with boxes and bales, destined for every quarter of the Union. The business is more than ordinarily sound, too, an unusual proportion of cash being paid for goods. All this is the natural result, in part, of a few years of extreme economy, and of a forbearance to purchase goods until the Stores throughout the country have been pretty well exhausted, and people have worn their clothes threadbare. It is not surprising that goods should have been under the operation of so extensive a business, for which provision had not been made. Nor is it surprising to any but the Locofocos that the revenue should suddenly have increased greatly. They have asserted that goods could not be imported under the present Tariff,—that it was prohibitory, and would cut off the revenue, &c., and that the only way to get a revenue was to *reduce* the Tariff and let in a flood of Foreign goods at low rates of duty. The small importations, caused by limited demand, for a year or two, seemed to favor their bold assertions. But no sooner is there a demand in the country for goods, than it is seen that the "high tariff" forms no obstacle,—goods come in to meet the demand, *and the revenue at the New York Custom House is greater for the last few months than it has been in any corresponding period for five years* notwithstanding the duties were down, during those five years, to 20 per cent. the favorite wish of the party, for which they have clamored so much.

All kinds of Domestic Manufactures have felt their full proportion of the benefits arising from this changed state of things; and we are glad to see that Cotton and Wool have gone up correspondingly, with a prospect of a further rise in these and other agricultural productions. It is hazarding nothing to say, that every interest in the country will, sooner or later, partake of the benefits of the revival.—All that we have to dread, is, injurious legislation, by which it is possible that the tide of prosperity may be arrested. If, however, the Senate, which is Whig, should stand firm, we may be saved from that danger.

It was gratifying to our North Carolina pride, to find the Yarns, and Sheetings and Shirtings, manufactured in this State, in great demand among business men, and of the highest repute for the faithfulness with which they are manufactured. At present the demand far exceeds the supply.

In other branches of manufactures, the American is rapidly superseding the foreign article. We had occasion to pass through the establishment of Messrs. LEE & BREWSTER, (see advertisement in this paper) which is confined exclusively to Calicoes, and almost entirely to those of American manufacture; and we were not less surprised than gratified to observe that an immense stock and beautiful variety of goods of that description have been collected in that single establishment. The patterns rival the finest French; whilst the prices are so much lower, that importations have almost ceased. Within the last year, the American manufacturers have succeeded in taking some of the richest colors, which had previously been known only to the French, (the English, even, with all their skill and enterprize, not having succeeded with them.) The consequence is, that Messrs. Lee & Brewster have bought French prints, (some of which we saw,) at 50 per cent. less than the invoice prices.

Feeling a deep interest in the success of every species of American industry, we have thought that our readers would like to have this brief view of things which has given us so much pleasure.

The Locofoco Convention of Steuben County, N. Y. after nominating Van Buren as their first choice for President, passed the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That the course of John Tyler does not meet with our approval. We cannot confide in those presses which subsist on his executive patronage, nor recognise as reliable Democrats those who apply for, accept, and hold office, conditioned to support his Administration."

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—A bale of Cotton, which had been long stored in a warehouse in this town, was last week removed to the Rockfish Factory, and being temporarily exposed to the sun, before packing away in the Cotton shed, soon took fire, and would have been consumed but for the prompt discovery. It seems that it had imbibed a portion of Linseed Oil whilst in the warehouse, and the action of the hot sun at once kindled a flame from the two substances.

Since this occurrence, it has been recollected, that some bales of cotton, which had been packed in a wagon with bacon, were deposited in the large warehouse in this town which was destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th ult. It is thought quite possible, and indeed probable, that this fire, which was universally attributed to an incendiary, may have arisen from the oil of the bacon penetrating the cotton.

We learn that the waste from one of the Factories in this place, which is regularly removed from the mill every night, and deposited in a remote place, is consumed by spontaneous combustion as often as the heap becomes large enough to imbibe the necessary degree of heat.

Too much care cannot be taken to avoid saturating cotton or wool with any oily substance.

The Locofocos of Moore and Cumberland have nominated Michael Hoke, Esq. of Lincoln, as their favorite candidate for Governor at the election next year, whilst the party in Beaufort go for Gen. Wm. A. Blount.

The Whigs have made no nomination, so far as we have heard, but the names of W. A. Graham, Charles Manly and Edward Stanly, are freely mentioned in connection with the office.

We lately heard a Locofoco offering to bet, that if Hoke and Stanly were to go through the State and only show themselves, without saying a word, the former would beat the latter 5 000 votes. We thought this quite possible, though the idea of voting for a man for Governor because of his personal appearance, was a novel one. The result might be materially changed if the two should open their lips. The compliment to Mr. Hoke's personal appearance was rather at the expense of his intellect;—though we think that in both respects his friend rightly appreciated him.

VAN BUREN *vs.* CALHOUN.—Calhounism has received a death-blow in New York. The Locofoco Convention which met at Syracuse a few days ago, consisting of 128 Delegates, coming from every County in the State but one, contained but *five* friends of the Nullifier, four of whom were from the City of New York. The Convention voted down all the schemes of the Calhounites, such as District nominations of Delegates to the National Convention, &c. It strongly recommended Mr. Van Buren as the Candidate of the Democracy, and proceeded to appoint 36 Delegates to the National Convention, all known friends of Van, and solemnly instructed to vote for him. Against this appointment and instruction, the Calhounites entered their protest.

The debates in Convention were warm, but the curses vented out of doors are not only "loud but deep." The Calhoun Delegates are called "d—d traitors," and they retort by charges of fraud against the Vanites. It seems that many (some accounts say two-thirds) of the Delegates had no credentials, but had gone there, some of their own accord, some at the verbal request of their neighbors, and others in pursuance of directions of meetings of some 25 or 30 of the party. The Calhoun men do not like this *Rucker* plan of doing busines, and avow their determination to send a Delegate to the National Convention from every District in the State, to demand admittance to that body, "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Sovereign people."

It is amusing to see the comments of the Calhoun prints on the subject. The Charleston Mercury calls it all "New York fudge—humbug—chicane—deceit."

The New York Aurora, the Tyler organ, is equally wrathy. It says,—

"Never was there—no! not in the days of blue-light Federalism—a more odious, a more detestable, a more flagrant fraud committed than that which was perpetrated on the 5th of September instant at the Syracuse Convention."

It is evident that the various sections of the Locofoco party hate each other with a more bitter hatred than they do even the Whigs.

The Calhoun party have put forth a protest against the action of the Syracuse Convention. They avow the determination not to support the nominee of the Convention—unless the Members are elected by Districts and vote per capita.

Mr. Taylor, a Delegate from New York in the late Syracuse Convention, uttered the following truths in a speech in that body:—

"Mr. Van Buren, never in his public career had the popular feelings of the democracy with him.—When he was elected Governor of this State he ran two thousand behind the popular vote, and in every State in the Union in 1840, he ran greatly behind his ticket and the admitted strength of the party."

The Charleston Mercury has the following "most unkind cut" at Van Buren and Wright. It looks like old times to see the Mercury at loggerheads with these "Rogues and Royalists," as Calhoun called them:—

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

WHO ARE THE DISORGANIZERS?

The New York *Plebeian*, (Mr. Van Buren's special organ in New York) pronounced the Calhoun men, the other day, "Traitors!"—yes "Traitors!"—let it be remembered, that was the very word. The provocation was that the Calhoun men presumed to call a mass meeting in New York city, and to elect a portion of the Delegation to the Syracuse Convention. The great Calhoun meeting no sooner over, than again its columns overflowed with Billingsgate, of much too coarse a quality for our self-respect to allow us to re-print in the *Mercury*. And this abuse of Mr. Calhoun and his friends comes from the authorized organ of a party, the casting vote of *one* of whose two chief leaders, and their nominee for the Presidency, passed the memorable Tariff of 1828, and the casting vote of the *other*—the Tariff of 1842. It is these men who stigmatize Mr. Calhoun and his friends as "Traitors!"

VERMONT ELECTION.—Mattocks, Whig, is two or three thousand votes ahead of his Locofoco competitor for Governor, but may fail of election in consequence of the vote for the Abolition candidate. As, however, a large majority of Whigs are returned to the Legislature, Mattocks will be elected by that body.

It is believed that three Whigs and one Loco are elected to Congress.

Maine Election.—We have received as yet but few returns from the election that took place in the State of Maine on Monday last for Governor, members of Congress, State Senators, and members of the Legislature. The vote for Governor in thirteen towns shows a *Locofoco loss of* 599, as compared with last year. The Eastern Argus claims the election of Robert P. Dunlap (Loco) in Cumberland district for Congress, but gives returns from only five towns in the district.

"GOVERNOR" DORR *vs.* CAPT. TYLER.—Thos. W. Dorr, the would-be Governor of Rhode Island, has written a letter, published in the Providence Journal, in which he repudiates entirely any union between the Suffrage men and the Tyler party of that State. He regards the alliance as "debasing, and in the last degree humiliating to the true friends of equal rights." Alas! for "His Accidency," when such men as Dorr scout the idea of an alliance with him. This *is* the unkindest cut of all.

THE LAST YEAR'S COTTON CROP.—The N. Y. Commercial List has made up its annual account of the Cotton Crop, ending on the 1st of September, from which it appears that the last Crop reached the enormous amount of 2,379,460 bales—nay, more, for in this statement is not included any Cotton manufactured in the States South and West of Virginia, nor in Virginia, except at Petersburg and Richmond. The quantity so manufactured cannot be less than 50,000 bales, for in North Carolina alone some 15 or 20,000 bales are consumed by the 25 or 30 Manufactories. The increased production over the crop of 1841–2, is 695,886 bales, or about 41 per cent.

The exports amount to 2 010 138 bales, of which 1,469,711 bales went to England.

The consumption in the United States, exclusive of the South and West as stated above, is 325,714 bales—an increase of 57,279 bales over last year.—Add 50,000 as above, and the total manufactured in the United States is 375,714 bales.

Stock on hand on the 1st Sept., 94,486 bales, of which 26,225 were in Southern, and 68,261 in Northern ports.

The total receipts at New Orleans have been 1,060,246 bales; at Mobile 481,714; Florida 161,088; Georgia 299 491; South Carolina 352,243; North Carolina 9,039; Virginia 12,139.

GROWTH.

Total crop of	bales.	Total crop of	bales.
1824—5	560,000	1834—5	1,254,328
1825—6	710,000	1835—6	1,360,725
1826—7	937,000	1836—7	1,422,930
1827—8	712,000	1837—8	1,801,497
1828—9	857,744	1838—9	1,360,532
1829–30	976,845	1839–40	2,177,835
1830—1	1,038,848	1840—1	1,634,945
1831—2	987,477	1841—2	1,683,574
1832—3	1,070,438	1842—3	2,379,460
1833—4	1,205,394		

Quantity consumed by and in the hands of Manufacturers.

	Bales.		Bales.
1826—7	103,483	1835—6	236,733
1827—8	120,593	1836—7	222,540
1828—9	118,853	1837—8	246,063
1829–30	126,512	1838—9	276,018
1830—1	182,142	1839–40	295,193
1831—2	173,800	1840—1	297,288
1832—3	194,412	1841—2	267,850
1833—4	196,413	1842—3	325,714
1834—5	216,888		

VILLAINY.—The present month has been distinguished for the number and extent of the Forgeries and robberies which have occurred in the Northern cities. In New York, on one day, besides a multitude of small affairs, a large Jewelry Store under the Astor House was robbed of about $20,000 worth of goods, and a forgery of a number of checks on the banks, to the amount of about $30,000, was discovered. No clue has yet been found to the first. But the last has been ferretted out, the criminals arrested, and nearly all the money recovered. The principal was a boy of 18, Clerk to the house of Austin, Wilmerding & Co., on whose account the checks were drawn. He attempted to escape to England, but failed, and was arrested in Boston. His accomplices were taken in New York.

A man named Ing, of Baltimore, *robbed himself* of about $20 000, which had been entrusted to him. He pretended that the money was stolen from him, was suspected himself, confessed, gave up the money, and escaped, doubtless bound for Texas.

A man named Goddard, heretofore a respectable merchant, and Postmaster at Petersham, Mass., has been detected in forging notes which were discounted by the Boston Banks, to the amount of about $40 000.

These are a few of the more remarkable villainies of the present month. The world is "getting no better, fast."

"THE BLIND LEADING THE BLIND."—The Raleigh Standard commences an article on the Tariff with the following "budget of blunders":—

The way the Tariff works.—The decrease of the value of the great Southern staple, cotton, from 1818 up to the passage of the tariff of 1828, may be gathered from the following facts: In 1818, there were exported 92,471,173 lbs., valued at $31,334,258. In 1827, there were exported 294,310,115 lbs. valued at $29,357,545, being an actual decrease in value of upwards of *sixty millions of dollars*. The annual average of the cotton crop of the United States may now be estimated at one hundred millions of pounds; and the value of it for export about $62,000,000. One tenth of the present quantity made brought in 1818, about one half of what is now paid for all that is exported! Will not such facts cause Southern men, agriculturists, cotton planters, to open their eyes to the ruinous effects of a protective tariff! Cotton is now low, is sold at a great sacrifice, and so is tobacco, because the nations of Europe *cannot afford* to pay us high prices when their own articles they desire to sell to us are shut out from our ports by our present high tariff. The ability of every people to buy depends upon their facilities for selling. If we do not, under a tariff for revenue, admit European articles more freely than we do into our ports, and thus give them an opportunity of selling to advantage, how in the name of common sense can we expect them to give us high prices for our cotton and tobacco!"

The cotton crop is much nearer a *thousand* than a hundred millions of pounds; and the price about 6 cents instead of 62 cents a pound. The value of the two millions of bales exported, at 6 cents a pound, which is probably rather over the actual value, is about 50 millions, instead of 62 millions. But the worst mistake of all, is that which attributes the present low price of cotton entirely to the present Tariff. The Standard surely cannot be ignorant of what all the rest of the world knows, that the immense crop of last year, of which nearly a million of bales are now lying unsold in the warehouses at Liverpool, is the chief cause of the low price. If the Tariff be the cause of high and low prices, how does it happen that the highest Tariff we ever had, that of 1828, did not bring down prices lower even than now, and that when the Tariff was down so low in 1841–2, that Cotton did not go up above the price of 1818? Can the Standard explain this?

The Standard's allusion to Tobacco is most unfortunate for its positions. That article is taxed in Europe about five times as much as we tax any thing. With such poor "facilities for selling," one would think that our "ability to buy" must be small indeed, and yet the Standard wishes that we should buy European articles more freely.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO WHIG YOUNG MEN.

To the old belong counsel and deliberation; to the young, action and the accomplishment of the plans of mature wisdom. So said antiquity, and like very many of the lessons of that venerable ancient wisdom,—which modern Democracy loves especially to sneer at and ridicule, and has solemnly discarded by placing Mr. Robert Dale Owen, and similar apostles of modern illumination, on the pedestals once occupied by Socrates, and Plato, and Cicero,—like many of the teachings of this Democracy-derided wisdom, we say, the rule that we have quoted contains true and sound advice.

The Whig Young Men have a right to require from the Nestors, and superannuated veterans of their camp, a bold and able plan for the campaign. They may justly ask of them that the issue shall be well made up; that our principles shall be boldly and frankly and convincingly declared, and that our banner shall be entrusted to a brave and well-tried Chieftain, whom no arts of the foe can win to treachery, and no warlike display can intimidate. For all this the leaders are responsible; with all these arrangements the Whigs, one and all, shall be satisfied. HENRY CLAY is an embodiment of our principles, and through the thickest of the fight, "where the bolts of death lower deadliest," he shall bear our banner. And when his name is given to the breeze, and floats along our ranks, as at once "our watchword and reply," there is not a heart that will not beat quicker and prouder, not an arm that will not be at once nerved to strike till the death "for our country and Clay!"

But when these things are done, the responsibility shifts, and to the Whig Young Men our country must look for its deliverance from the very personification of imbecility and moral degradation that now presides over its destinies, and for its protection from the dangerous assaults of a disorganizing faction, miscalled the Democracy. It is to their energy and their zeal that our party must owe its success. They must form the van and the phalanx—the brunt of the day must be theirs. By their efforts information must be disseminated in the obscure retreats of Locofocoism, where the light has hitherto been carefully excluded by the efforts of party leaders. Documents must be distributed profusely, and the whole body of facts, which show the recklessness of Locofoco policy, its contempt of all the teachings of experience, its tendency to the utter subversion of our Constitution and Laws, and the ultimate domination of an armed mob, under the direction of another Jacobin Club called a Democratic Convention, and the entire corruption of the whole band of office holders, who are leagued together to recover the command of the National Treasury, must be furnished to the people, and so furnished that the Truth may penetrate every where, and light up every log cabin in the country. It is the duty of the Whig Young Men to see that no man is deluded, save he who obstinately closes his eyes to facts, and loves darkness rather than light. It devolves upon them to take away from every voter the excuse of ignorance, and at least, if the Fates are against us, and our fair country must be given up to the spoilers, to throw the responsibility of the surrender off from themselves upon those who have knowingly supported a revolutionary faction.

Are the Whig Young Men preparing to discharge these duties? Are they girding themselves up for the contest? We hope so; but if they are not, then it is fully time that they should commence, and we call upon them to arm. The approaching contest is to be no child's play. A party, whose tendency is to anarchy, is always violent, but never more so than when it is reduced to desperation; and such is a description of the present state of the Destructives. Disunited, with dreary prospects before them, and with our ranks harmonious and sanguine, they are desperate. It is time, then, to commence our preparations for the conflict. We wish them indeed to be quiet, but they need be none the less vigorous. Let every young Whig furnish himself at once with all the documents necessary to make him familiar with the points to be discussed. Let them study the whole range of topics connected with the issues now making up between us and our foes, and let every man be familiar with the whole ground. The time is fast coming when such knowledge will receive its ample reward. When it does come, may no one have to regret his inefficiency and weakness, and reproach himself for his idleness now.

A YOUNG WHIG.

The Receipts of the Massachusetts Western Rail Road, (from Boston to Albany,) for the first eight months of this year, have been $345.100, an increase of 33,877 over the same period last year.

MARRIED,

At the Presbyterian Church in Raleigh, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Drury Lacy, HENRY H. POTTER, Esq., of Fayetteville, to Miss ISABELLA C., daughter of Willis Scott, Esq., of Raleigh.

In Chatham county, on the 5th instant, Mr. ELBERT R. PATRIDGE to Miss ISABELLA T. BROOKS.

DIED,

At Rockfish Factory, on the 6th instant, of Consumption, Mr. BENNETT H. HINSDALE, aged 32 years. He was a native of New York, but had resided at Paterson, N. J. a number of years previous to his removal to Rockfish.

At his residence in Anson county, N. C., on the 27th August, Mr. JORDAN FLAKE, aged near seventy years, a highly respected citizen and member of the Baptist Church.

In Wilmington, on the 9th inst., Dr. SAMUEL HAWLEY, aged 52. He was from the City of New York, and had resided in Wilmington for the past three years. Also, on the 8th inst., Mr. WM. MILLER, aged 26, a native of Germany.

At Hallsville, Duplin county, on the 27th August, in her 28th year, ELIZABETH JANE, wife of Mr. Wm. Farrior, and second daughter of Nicholas Hall, Esq.

In Greensborough, on the 3d inst., Mrs. HENDRICKS, widow of the late Edward Hendricks.

In Orange county, on the 18th ult., Rev. ALEXANDER ALBRIGHT, President of the M. P. Church in the District of North Carolina, in the 45th year of his age.

In Washington, N. C., of congestion of the brain, the Rev. CHAPEL FEATHERSON, Minister in charge of the Methodist congregation in that place.

Also, in the same place, on the 7th instant, Mr. CHRISTOPHER N. LEROY, Merchant of that place.

Also, on the 31st ult., JAMES, son of Levi Long, aged 4 years;

Also, same day, Mrs. SUSAN WRIGHT;

Also, 4th inst., Mr. JAMES CREDLE, Mariner;

Also, 7th inst., Mr. JAS. GARDINER, Cabinet-maker;

Also, 9th inst., Mr. Z. DOWDY, Mariner;

Also, 10th inst., Mr. JOHN McWILLIAMS, Printer.

☞ A meeting of the "Franklin Library Society" will be held at the Town Hall This Evening at 4 o'clock.

Very important business will be submitted to the Society. All members are requested to attend.

By order of the President.

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear in N. Carolina.—In the case of Albert Torrence, William J. Anderson, Edwin Glover, William S. Latta, and John M. Stedman, Bankrupts: I shall apply to the Court, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on the 10th day of October next, for an order for a dividend of the assets in my hands, of which all persons interested will take notice.

ELIJAH FUL[illegible] Assignee in Bankruptcy for Cumbe[illegible]ounty, N. C.

Fayetteville, [illegible] 1843. 72-2w

$100 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for any information which may lead to the detection and conviction of the villain who set fire to his Dwelling House on Friday the 14th of July last, to his Smoke House in January last, and to another out-house on the 31st ultimo.

P. McEACHERN.

Robeson county, Sept. 15. 72-6w

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat T. J. Curtis in tow, with Goods for J H & J Martine, J Foster, Z Burroughs, Jones & Dunn, E J Hale, Gardner & McKethan, B Rose, C Caison, E W Willkings, Rockfish Co, Mrs E McIntyre, G McNeill, Peter P Johnson & Co, S T Hawley, J Sundy, H & E J Lilly, J W Sandford, and W E Kirkpatrick, of this place; and for H A London, J Moore, Lexington Co, R W Fuller, Jenkins & Biles, T McNeely, Salisbury Co, J W Thomas, G C Henderson, Holt & Carrigan, and J H Haughton, of the interior.

Also, Sept. 15, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat Nelson in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. J. Orrell, C. T. Haigh & Son, P. Taylor, Stewart & McGary, Dr. B. Robinson, G. McDonald, J. McArn, J. & J. Kyle, B. Rose, Phoenix Co., Hall & Hall, D. A. Ray, S. W. Tillinghast, Rockfish Co., Little River Co., Williams & Lutterloh, J. Crow, J. Huske & Son, C. Caison, and J. R. Gee, of this place; and for Rev. Mr. Culbreath, J. S. Patterson, H. A. London, Ellis & Martin, T. Caldwell & Son, John Murphy, B. Oats, Leroy Springs & Co., J. & W. Murphy, David Clewell, T. H. McRorie, W. G. Webb, J. P. Covington, Richmond Co., D. Smith, R. Williams, M. B. Gillis, A. Ray, H. McNeill, H. L. Stewart, and H. M. Turner, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Sept. 16, Henrietta's, Boat Post Boy, and on the 18th, Steamer Henrietta, with Domestics, Flour, Cotton, &c., for Beaver Creek Co., Rockfish Co., C. P. Mallett, Geo. McNeill, J. F. Lain, T. C. Blake, Williams & Lutterloh, B. Rose, Hall & Johnson, C. J. Orrell, G. W. Davis, Cook & Troy, J. Huske & Son, H. L. Myrover, E. W. Willkings and J. & J. Kyle.

☞ The River is in fine boating order.

PUBLIC ATTENTION

IS CALLED to the large STOCK OF GOODS of the late Firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins. These Goods will be sold AT AUCTION, commencing on Monday the 16th of October next, and continuing from day to day until all are disposed of. The Stock consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Perfumery, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c.

The assortment is very large, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Our old customers are especially invited to attend.

Terms accommodating, and made known at sale.

JOHN C. ATKINS,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville. Sept. 20, 1843. 72ts

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE on hand and are now receiving, among other articles,

2175 pieces Calico, and 180 ps. Muslin de Lain,
165 pieces Alpaca Lusters,
268 pieces Cloths and Cassimeres,
Kentucky Jeans and Negro Kerseys,
Blankets and Flannels,
Tartan Plaid Shawls, and Victoria do.
Rich figured and plain Silks,
English and French Merinoes,
Pongee Handkerchiefs, and China do.
Jaconet, plain, striped and checked,
Bombazine and Eolians,
Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton, &c.

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 19, 1843. 72-tf

NEW AND CHEAP

CASH STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the newly built Store on Person street, next door to Col. S. T Hawley's and immediately opposite Mr. P. Taylor's Store, where he is now receiving and opening, from New York and Philadelphia, A NEW STOCK of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—Superfine black and blue Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets; super. English black Satin and other Vestings; black and blue-black Silks; figured and fancy colored ditto; bl'k and col'd Alpacas, some very handsome; French and English Challys and Merinos; French, English and American Prints, a good assortment and the newest styles, (very cheap;) Muslin and Crape-de-Lains; Bonnet Crape; Ladies' fancy Silk Cravats; Woollen and other Shawls; super. Beaver Cloth; French Cassimere; black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Stocks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; ditto Hem-stitched, some very fine; Linen Cambric; Muslins and Cambrics; Laces, Edging and Inserting; Patent and Spool Thread; Sewing Silk and Twist; Coat Cord and Binding; Velvet and other Buttons; Silk Velvet, extra; Florence, plain Straw, Willow, and Cyprus Bonnets; fancy Silk and single and double shell Albert ditto; Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, newest styles; Artificial Sprigs and Wreaths; scarlet and white Flannels; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Fur and Wool Hats; Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Cloth, Fur and Glazed Caps; some fine Fur, Seal and Muskrat ditto; Shoes, all sizes; Umbrellas; Hosiery; Ladies' fine white Cotton Stockings; colored ditto; superior Cashmere Prussian black ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' black Hoskin and Kid Gloves; colored ditto; Silk and Cotton ditto; together with many other articles not mentioned.

As I am determined to sell for the lowest Cash prices, and for Cash only, persons may rely upon good bargains. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. CAISON.

September 20, 1843. 72tf

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Gillespie and Russell streets, now occupied by Judge Potter. Possession may be had on 1st October.—Apply to J. W. WRIGHT.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1843. 72tf

School Books, &c.

Smith's, Adams's, Pike's, and Emerson's Arithmetics; Mitchell's Geography; Spelling Books, First Book of History; Ruled Cap & Letter Paper.

Also, Strife and Peace, and The Neighbors, by Frederika Bremer; No. 2 Martin Chuzzlewit; Handy Andy; Change for 'American Notes;' D'Aubigne's Reformation; Stevens's Yucatan, &c.

Just received. E. J. HALE.

PRINT WAREHOUSE.

IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally [illegible]ver, than those of houses whose attention and [illegible] are divided among a large variety of article[illegible]

T[illegible]e stock, embracing about three thousa[illegible]nt patterns and colorings, has just been re[illegible] perfectly fresh, and comprises all the la[illegible]icest styles, to which will be constantly ad[illegible]ne desirable new styles which appear, mat[illegible]hich cannot be had elsewhere.

Ca[illegible]es of prices, corrected with every variation o[illegible] will be put into the hands of buyers

All [illegible]ers will receive our best attention.

[illegible]*rk, July* 1, 1843. 62-1y-pd

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers would inform the community generally, that they offer for sale TWO VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND, bordering the Pee Dee River in Richmond County, and containing about twenty-three hundred acres, known as the Grassy Island lands.

To those who have seen the Lands, it were useless to remark a word concerning the character or quality of the soil. To those, however, who may not have seen them, we would say, that, as regards the productiveness of the soil, it is not surpassed by any in the State. There are from three to four hundred acres of River Bottom Land, which, for the rich luxuriance of Grain crops, and easy cultivable character of the earth, would suffer nothing in contrast with the most select spot of the Mississippi Valley.

As regards the water power, we would also state, that it is not excelled by any stream in the United States.

There are two Grist Mills on the premises, which yield a very considerable profit, and are never compelled to stop during the dry season of Summer on account of the scarcity of water. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises.

Attached to the Plantations, are two valuable Fisheries, at which there are generally caught from three to four thousand Shad during the Spring, which are taken in revolving Nets; also myriads of other fish.

Relative to the healthfulness of the place, we would say, that, at the dwelling house, the fever is almost unknown, and scarcely any of the forms of disease incident to river plantations are ever experienced by those who reside on the lands. The dwelling house is situated on an elevated plain, which, for the romantic beauty of the surrounding scenery, the mountain coldness of the water, and the cool pleasantness of the breeze from the River, is altogether a desirable and most enviable situation.

Persons desirous of inspecting the Lands, by calling at the dwelling will find one of the proprietors or the overseer, who will accompany them over the premises.

THOMAS & ROBT. J. STEELE.

Rockingham, Sept. 12, 1843. 72-4w

VALUABLE

LANDS & MILLS

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, being desirous of closing his present business, will offer for sale, on Thursday the 19th of October, (if not previously disposed of,) the TRACT OF LAND whereon he now resides, containing about 3500 acres, well timbered and well watered. There is on the Tract a SAW and GRIST MILL, in good repair; a good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses.

Terms liberal, and made known on the day of sale. ROBT. E. RIVES.

ALSO, will be sold at the same time and place, 3 or 4 Mules, good Log Wagon, stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. &c.

September 14, 1843. 72ts

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I HAVE TWO HOUSES for sale, or to rent by the year. One on the corner of Cumberland and Frink streets, with two Rooms below and one up stairs, new, and well plastered. The size of the Lot is about half an acre. Good water in the yard.

The other on Orange street, with two Rooms, and a good Well of water in the yard.

Persons wishing to purchase or rent, will please apply to me soon.

J. E. PATTERSON.

September 18, 1843. 72-3w

MEDICAL COLLEGE

IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, will commence in Richmond, on the last Monday of October (30th), and continue until the last of February following.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

The Infirmary attached to the College furnishes ample materials for practical Medical and Surgical instruction during the winter: to this is also added the public institutions of the city, which are under the charge of a member of the Faculty: to all of which the student has free access. The facilities for obtaining information in Practical Anatomy, and the mode of performing Surgical operations, are not excelled in any Medical Institution of our country. The faculty take pleasure in announcing to the Medical Profession the appointment of Dr. Jeffries Wyman, of Boston, to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology; a gentleman of eminent qualifications as a Human and Comparative Anatomist and Physiologist.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

September 8, 1843. 72-8w

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843.

Jonathan Worth *vs.* Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer.

Original Attachment, levied on two negro slaves, as the property of Elijah Spencer, the names of said slaves being Lucy and her child Mack.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer, the Defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in February next, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, then and there to replevy the slaves levied upon, demur or plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against them, and the slaves levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin Wistar Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843.

Thomas Waddill, Jr. *vs.* Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer.

Original Attachment, levied on three negro slaves, named Lewis, Elmira, and Ralph, as the property of Elijah Spencer.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer, the Defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to replevy the slaves levied upon, demur or plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against them, and the slaves levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin Wistar Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

FOR SALE,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, ARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 21, 1841. 72tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, *President.*

Wm. E. Mayhew,	Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty,	Tho. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw,	G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner,	Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,	*Directors.*

GEORGE B. COALE *Secretary.*

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

McCALLUM & CLARK, TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will constantly receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from the shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 33-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hopes they will patronize them, and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert are please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 33-tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

60 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
20 do do Laguira ditto.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
June 5, 1843. 57tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE. at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,

10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ditto,
10 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.

ALSO,

100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 25, 1843. 56-tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 16, 1843. 54-tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

May 16, 1843. 54tf

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhæa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozen

Are a specific for the relief of nerv[ous] headache, lowness of spirits or melancho[ly] and debility, either from previous disease living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, in the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsine[ss] morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitat[ion] heart. From their efficacy in the relief [of] they are called by many the Hea[lth]

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookst[ore]
May 1, 1843.

SELLING OUT AT COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

POWER LOOMS

THE Subscriber offers for sale, Ten Matteawan LOOMS, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.
March 21, 1843. 46tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS Prime Rio COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 3, 1843. 45tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Black and blue black Silks,
Colored, Plain and Figured ditto,
Linen Pantaloon Stuffs,
Cotton ditto ditto,
Hamilton Jeans,
Kentucky ditto,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased before the late rise in Goods, at the late Package Sales, for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

June 27, 1843. 60-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and [sold] by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and [Chem]ists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, co[rner] Chambers street, New York. And for sale [by] ggists [thro]ut the United States. Price [per] bott[le] for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
August 15, 1843. 67-tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Speeches of Henry Clay, 2 vols., upwards of 1100 pages, with a handsome portrait, price $1.

No. 10 Alison's Europe, 25 cents.
Nos. 5 and 6 Brande's Encyclopedia, 25 cents.
The False Heir, by James, 12½ cents.
The Lost Ship, a Tale founded on the loss of the Steamer President, 25 cents.
The Neighbors, by Frederika Bremer, 12½ cents.
A Voice from the Vintage, a Temperance Tale, by Mrs. Ellis.
Family Secrets, another Temperance Tale, by Mrs. Ellis, 40 cents.
Hector O'Halloran and his man Mark Anthony O'Toole, 50 cents.
The Days of Queen Mary, 25 cents.
The New Purchase, or 7½ years in the Far West, $1 50.
Stephens's Yucatan, $6 00.

Received by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

SARSAPARILLA.

EXTRACT and Syrup SARSAPARILLA, warranted equal to "Sands'," or any other kind ever manufactured, and for sale at one-half the price by S. J. HINSDALE.

☞ Tooth Brushes, Cologne Water, Seidlitz Powders, and a choice assortment of Family Medicines, always on hand.

August 2, 1843. 65tf

Cotton YARNS—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.

February 18, 1843. 42tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1843.

Edward Long *vs.* John McAlpin.

Original Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, John McAlpin, in a certain Tract of Land, containing three hundred acres more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid, adjoining the lands of John McAlister, Sen., Alamander Hunt, James P. Jackson, and William Hadley, near the Wolf Pit.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McAlpin, the Defendant in this suit, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said McAlpin to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy the land levied upon, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered up against him and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of July, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 67-6w

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Ptles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniæ; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.
March 18, 1843. 47-tf

Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

THIS article is prepared with great care by the Subscriber, and he warrants it equal to the best Preparations of the kind, and far superior to most of them. Price 50 cents per bottle.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
August 29, 1843. 69tf

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE regular course of lectures in this institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy—by J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery—by E. Geddings, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—by S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology—by James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica—by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics—by Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry—by C. U. Shepard, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy has been reorganized, and will be under the charge of Drs. Holbrook and Ogier.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST. *Dean.*
August 7. 67-6w

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

AT AUGUSTA.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

Bertie Superior Court—Spring Term, 1843.

Mary Russell *vs.* James V. Russell.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James V. Russell, the Defendant in this suit, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star and Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered up in favor of the Petitioner. In witness of which, I have hereunto set my hand and seal

SOL. CHERRY, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. and papers, $5 00.] 62-3m

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 1, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.
July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
January 31, 1843. 39-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

☞ Opedeldoc, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Ess. Peppermint, Ess. Cinnamon, Laudanum, Paregoric, &c. &c. for sale by the gross or dozen, at as low prices as they can be obtained from New York, by

S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9, 1843. 66tf

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

Warranted equal to the best imported.

FOR sale at 35 cents *per box*, and in proportion by the gross or dozen, by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Apothecary.
July 25, 1843. 64tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING this day associated himself with Chas. Lutterloh, Jr., for the transacting of a general MERCANTILE BUSINESS, the name of the firm as below will be used in all cases in liquidation.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1843.

THE business from this date will be continued by Jno. D. Williams and Charles Lutterloh, Jr., under the firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
C. LUTTERLOH, Jr.
July 21, 1843. 64-tf

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE Sessions of this Institution annually commence on the 1st of October, and terminate on the 4th of July following. The Schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are—

1. Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern Languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. Edward H. Courtenay.
4. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. Robert E. Rogers.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. G. Tucker.

Judge Tucker is Chairman of the Faculty.

The regular stated charges for the session are $[illegible]

For all other necessary expenses this sum is sufficient, [illegible]

$[illegible]

The sum of $350 has been found, for several years past, to be the total average amount of the expenses of resident Students, from the books of the Patron, with whom they are required to deposit their funds.

For further particulars, see one of the printed catalogues, or the Washington Globe and the Charleston Mercury, in both of which papers a standing advertisement will be found.

WILLIS H. WOODLEY,
Proctor and Patron U. of Va.
July 14, 1843. 63-t10

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18. 1843. 59-tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Hale, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of a entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Fever and Ague Patients BEWARE OF DECEPTION!

THAT old favorite and sterling Remedy, the truly true, original, and genuine

ROWAND'S (IMPROVED)

TONIC MIXTURE!

So universally and so favorably known for twelve years past as the great and only permanent cure of that wretched complaint, is imitated by Impostors on all sides, and in every way possible that can, to save them from being amenable to the law: the name "Tonic Mixture," the appearance and quantity of the liquid, the dose, the directions for use, accompanying remarks, &c. &c. being so near to the Genuine Mixture that it behooves every one to be very careful what they purchase, to avoid deception.

June 24, 1843. 62-t10

☞ A Fresh Supply for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.